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W. R. HEARST.

AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

NOW GET TOGETHER

AND FIGHT.

From now until the day of election the Democrats of this State have only to stick together, fight and make converts. Time for argument, discussion and suggestion is past. Days must be full of good, steady fighting, to end on Election day in Democratic victory.

Share of the State and of the nation demands that the Democratic party shall succeed. The fight is the old fight for their rights and against special privileges. It is a fight for the nation's existence. To share in it is to share in an inspiration. The Republicans, after two years of dishonest State administration, again ask for power. Count on them to abandon a leader smirched with scandals and of whose dishonesty, they ask votes for a conceited young man whose initial step as a candidate for Governor is to deny that he has made under oath, and to shuffle vainly with absolute proof of tax dodging, disloyal citizenship. Oppose this young man, a vainglorious boaster, a con-juror, a sham reformer, a persistent beggar for notoriety, the Democrats have selected a man who has sixteen years' service on the Supreme bench—a quiet, dignified, acquainted with the laws and the needs of the State.

Democratic needs arguments to array him against. None needs to be reminded of his shameful declaration that Democratic leaders should be stood up and shot down, or that he hoped and expected slaughter in open battle the men of the Democracy whose views differed from his. The sham reformer buried in November; a Democrat will be Governor. And Democratic legislators will be elected. The State of the United States a man of American birth, a fighter of '96. Senator Murphy is to represent the Senate after the next election—not T. C. Platt. And Judge Van Wyck will sit in the Governor's chair. Roosevelt, T. C. Platt's tax-dodging, false-flattering, but tame and well-collared, well-concealed. Democrats will fight and win.

Good man, an honest man, a loyal friend and an honest man—that is the character of Senator Edward Murphy. Vote for legislators to re-elect him.

Grant Theodore Roosevelt every gift and virtue his most enthusiastic followers endow him with, and yet in his last analysis he is Platt's man. No more serious charge could be brought against him.

The people of New York know what it is to have a Governor dominated by Tom Platt. It has not been good investment in the past. It will not prove any more in the case of Roosevelt.

As a reformer, filled to the finger tips with detestation for the politician, and boastful of an official record that took such baleful influences, Mr. Roosevelt, with the glittering bauble before his eyes, stumbles into the waiting Platt and rests there, oh! so gratefully.

Platt wandered from the beaten path, he boldly flaunts his name and announces that in all party matters he will consult with Platt. This was the price of his virtue—absolute surrender of independence. And he yielded without a protest.

Platt is too old a bird to be caught with chaff. In his business practical politician, casting sundry anchors to windward, he is a rule to fashion candidates to suit his emergencies.

Tests are important. They need protection as well in the political chair as in the Legislature. And the man who falls from the demands pays the penalty of his offending.

Platt's fate of Black to contemplate, Platt made him. When Black rebelled he was annihilated. Platt shows his teeth he will find Platt obdurate, even in the face of the most humiliating character.

Platt may not intend to keep his compact, but Platt will not let it. That is a way he has.

Are we doing our duty by the Cuban reconcentrados, for whom we wept so copiously a few months ago? The war grew out of the cruelties visited upon these wretched people. We have richly avenged the barbarities practised by the Spaniards.

Condition of the reconcentrados is more desperate than ever. City of Matanzas alone 6,765 deaths are reported since January. Fifty per cent of them from starvation.

Shown the Cubans by the Spanish officials. Starving and dying children in their arms are driven from the arms of the soldiers. Deaths in the public thoroughfares are

of the Red Cross Society recently returned from Cuba at the enormous duties levied by the Spanish officials pre-lending of food and medicine. With no regard for human life these corrupt representatives of Spain are trying to filch every dollar before they are driven from the island.

City of the United States is plain. We should cease all peace talks until the ports of Cuba are opened to every ship with the reconcentrados. We should demand facilities for the transport of these supplies, and compel the co-operation of the Spaniards in the work of relief.

Spanish Government is sunk too deep in infamy to heed this neglect. The burden of responsibility now rests upon the United States.

Senator Murphy is a platform in himself—a genuine Democratic platform. He has earned the united support of the party. Vote for legislators to re-elect him.

The Election of
Senator Murphy.

The importance of a change in the system should be evident to all Democrats and should be discussed and urged by them. Meanwhile, in connection with the United States Senatorship, a grave responsibility rests upon the Democrats of New York at this election.

The Legislature to be elected next month will choose a United States Senator to succeed Senator Murphy whose term expires. Unquestionably, if this truly American and truly popular representative of the people could come before the people direct, he would be elected overwhelmingly.

His character and his record are alike unattackable. He has represented the State, the people and the Democracy faithfully. In 1896 he did his full duty as a Democrat and a leader. He fought for the national ticket and for the spirit of Democracy expressed in the Chicago platform. He worked hard, although then in feeble health, and he carried his native city for the national ticket. Under his influence Troy stood faithfully Democratic, while the feebleness of Democrats and the disloyalty of leaders brought defeat in other cities.

Senator Murphy was an advocate of the just war that has been victoriously ended. He voted funds for the fight, and supported the President when loyal support of a Republican was Democratic duty.

He sent his son with the army to Manila, and the troops passing through Washington after their life of camp horror found the senior Senator from New York waiting at the railroad station, long after midnight, to supply the food and the comforts that the Administration had failed to provide.

Senator Murphy at the recent convention was the leader among the Democratic leaders. His name inspired enthusiasm and worked cohesion and harmony.

Should not such a man be returned to the Senate rather than some unknown to be chosen by Platt and elected to do Platt's bidding.

It is the duty of every Democrat, of every Democratic newspaper and of every Democratic leader to work earnestly and ceaselessly for the election of Democratic legislators, that Edward Murphy may be returned to the Senate, which needs his example and his services.

And the people should see to it that the election of Senators is put in their own hands and not left to bosses, to legislators, or to accident.

SHALL
THIEVES TRY
THEMSELVES?

Two years ago the Republican party appealed for the confidence of the people of this State. It promised, if entrusted with power, to use its opportunities faithfully in the public interests. As soon as its representatives found themselves in office they began to steal. They stole about \$2,000,000 of the \$9,000,000 appropriated for the improvement of the canals, and threw away the rest, so that if the work is to be done it will cost now about as much as the entire original estimate. With this record the Republican party assembles in convention and adopts a platform which says, in substance:

We congratulate the State upon our able and statesmanlike administration of its affairs. We will investigate our administration of the canals, and if we find that we have stolen anything we will repent ourselves. Meanwhile we request the people to intrust us with the keys of the State Treasury for another two years.

Is there not a certain degree of assurance in such a position as that? What is the meaning of party responsibility if the party whose representatives have robbed the public is to be intrusted with the work of punishing the thieves?

The proper attitude of the Republican party toward the canal thefts is one of humble repentance. It is the Democrats who have the right to undertake the prosecution of the criminals, and their platform displays a full appreciation of the requirements of the situation when it says:

We pledge the people an honest and economical administration of the canals of the State. No squandering of the public moneys; no more millions to be stolen, wasted, or needlessly expended, as reported by a Republican investigating commission to have occurred with the nine millions canal improvement fund; all public contracts to be fairly and honestly awarded to the lowest bona-fide bidder; no special privileges to pet surety companies, favored by political influence. We favor a reduction of canal expenditures, and are opposed to the intrusting of the work of carrying on further canal improvements to Republican officials responsible for the prodigality, favoritism and corruption which have characterized the present administration of the canals.

Reform in canal management is the supreme issue of the hour. We promise the taxpayers that, if entrusted with power by the votes of the people, there shall follow a vigorous procedure on all canal officials implicated in the theft, waste or misuse of the public moneys, and the recovery of so much of the diverted funds as it may be possible by diligent effort to procure through legal proceedings.

There is the right ring to that. It is free from the "ifs" with which the Republican canal plank is studied. And naturally so. The Democratic Convention can afford to be emphatic in its condemnation of the canal thefts, because the canal thieves are not Democrats. That is a consideration that ought to appeal to the voters when they undertake to compare the values of the two platform declarations.

Self-respecting, self-owning, courageous in fidelity to the principles of his party—that is the character of Senator Edward Murphy. Send a Legislature to Albany that will send him back to Washington.

ALGER'S
MURDER
RATE.

The War Department has published official reports showing that 2,235 officers and men out of a total of 265,000 enrolled died from disease from the beginning of the war to August 31. This, it is airily explained, is "a little less than one per cent."

That sounds very small, but let us see what it means. "A little less than one per cent" means in this case .849 of one per cent, or .849 per thousand. On August 31 the army had been enrolled for less than four months, but call it four months, to be more than fair. Then, by the War Department's own showing, we have a death rate, from disease alone, of 25.47 per thousand per annum. The very highest death rate among whites in any registration area of the United States at the time of the last census was 23.12 per thousand, and from that the rate ran down to 15.6. In the city of New York, in 1896, the total death rate, including black and white, rich and poor, old and young, was 21.32 per thousand. Of the total number of deaths in New York three-fourths were of children and elderly people. Only one-fourth were of persons between fifteen and forty-five. Thus our soldiers, all young men in perfect physical condition when they enlisted, have been dying one-fifth faster than the people of New York, including the congenitally diseased, the tenement house babies and the tottering octogenarians, and two or three times as fast as New Yorkers of corresponding ages.

But that is not all. It takes some little time to kill a man in robust health by disease. The malady must first gain a foothold; it must undermine the rugged constitution and gradually break down the successive lines of defence. That cannot be done in a day or a month. Even the men who lay for weeks in the trenches before Santiago in the tropical Cuban rains and mud, with their systems weakened by Shafter's starvation commissariat arrangements, did not die at once. And yet this tremendous death rate was piled up in four months. What would it have been if the soldiers, their constitutions finally broken down, had stayed in Alger's pest camps four months longer?

Another Republican Senator would be another Platt, a lesser Platt, a servant of Platt. Elect a Legislature that will return Senator Edward Murphy, who owns himself.

Thoroughly undemocratic and unsatisfactory is the actual system of electing United States Senators.

The gravest powers are intrusted to them. Their choice involves national welfare in the highest sense, and their election is left to the accident of local elections first, and to the whims and deals of legislatures afterward.

TWO VIEWS
OF A
NATIONAL
ISSUE.

The Democratic Convention has taken the ground that, while the discussion of national questions is not to be avoided, State issues should be paramount in this campaign. The Republican Convention, looking askance at the State organization's load of canal steals, Raines law persecution and Force bill tyranny, has maintained that national issues should monopolize public attention.

Well, there is one national issue that does absorb a great share of public attention. It is that of the treatment of our brave soldiers by the politicians whom Providence in its inscrutable wisdom permitted to be placed over them. And here are the utterances of the two conventions upon that subject, so near to the nation's heart:

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
The scandalous abuse by the President of his power of appointment in scattering army commissions among inexperienced and incompetent civilians as rewards to personal favorites, and almost to the exclusion of experienced officers in the service, is largely accountable for the fearful sufferings and the appalling loss of life among the gallant soldiers, that have brought disgrace upon the Administration and a sense of shame to the nation. A Democratic Congress will, if chosen by the people, rigidly investigate the conduct of the war and expose and punish all who may be responsible for the unnecessary deaths, privations, sufferings, and neglect of the soldiers, which have saddened the nation and abated the natural rejoicing over the triumphs of our army.

A Republican Legislature would mean the defeat of Senator Edward Murphy. The people of New York have only the choice between that upright servant and a creature of Platt's. Elect a Legislature to re-elect Senator Murphy.

RUINING
YOUNG
RACERS.

The American thoroughbred horse has won the respect of sportsmen the world over. Iroquois won the English Derby, and with Pryorose, Parole, Foxhall and horses of former generations established a sentiment of regard that the horses exported by Pierre Lorillard, James R. Keene and other owners have increased of late years. Is the supremacy that our horses have earned to be lost by lack of internal management?

Our two-year-olds are being raced to a standstill. These young creatures, whose bones are still soft and whose cartilages and ligaments are not set, can race, but only in moderation, unless all care for their future is cast aside. Gambler-owners in their greed for money neglect all reasonable precaution even for the protection of their own valuable property. Year by year the supply of horses "of class," three-year-olds and upward, grows less because such men have set a bad example, and many others have been foolish or careless enough to follow it.

The Jockey Club, which by the laws of this State is vested with great powers "for the improvement of the breed of horses," has the authority to step in and prohibit this cruelty and abuse of the breed. The Jockey Club, backed as it is by the supreme power conferred on the State Racing Commission, can stop the racing of two-year-olds altogether if it wishes. Such an extreme measure is not needed, but the passage of a wise regulation would be welcomed by every man who loves a good horse.

Roosevelt a Political Knight Errant.

To the Editor of the Journal:
While Mr. Elith Root succeeded in demonstrating that his client, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, is a political knight-errant when officers are to be changed his residence from Oyster Bay to New York whenever it paid to do so—he failed to clear up a very important point, which is this: Why was it not easy for the Colonel to swear that Oyster Bay was his place of residence, if such were the fact, instead of swearing that Washington was the place where he resided? He swore himself out of Oyster Bay and into New York City in August, 1897, to avoid paying taxes in the former place, and in March, 1898, having the same motive—that is, to avoid paying taxes in New York, he swears himself out of New York, and not into Oyster Bay, as now claimed, but into Washington. Now, it may be pertinently asked, Why, if such was the fact, did he not then (March 21, 1898), swear to a residence in Oyster Bay? He was plainly laboring to demonstrate that he was not liable to pay taxes in New York City, although from his letter, dated March 23, 1898, it appears that he had, for some unexplained reason, become desperately eager to pay "those taxes in New York," although if it be true, as Mr. Root asserts, that he was a resident of Oyster Bay and therefore taxable there on his personal property, why did he not make oath to that fact instead of making oath that he resided in Washington?

There seem to be three reasons why the Colonel did not. (1) He did not reside in Oyster Bay in March, 1898. (2) There was a tax gatherer there, as well as in New York, and (3) the Colonel had changed his residence to Washington.

A Decided Hit.

(Harrisburg (Pa.) Commonwealth.)
Davenport's cartoon of Svergnall Platt, hypnotizing Trilby Roosevelt, in the New York Journal, is as clever a bit of satirical art as ever came from a caricaturist's pencil. It's a decided hit.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM. Bolled down: Give us a chance to see whether we stole the canal money. We like the Raines law and the Force bill. We ought to have the offices, because the soldiers fought well. We don't know whether they were starved or not, and don't care.

THE
DEMOCRATIC
CANDIDATE.

In selecting Justice A. A. Van Wyck, of the Supreme Court, for the party's nominee for Governor the Democratic State Convention happily solved those difficulties of the situation of which it took cognizance. The convention was, above all things, a practical body, and sought in the man of its choice the supreme qualification of availability. This qualification Justice Van Wyck possesses to an eminent degree. No other Democrat whose name was mentioned in connection with the honor could compare with him as a composer of differences. In this aspect it is not going too far to say that Van Wyck is an ideal candidate. His nomination heals previously existing breaches and prevents the opening of others that would have been gravely damaging to the organization. The convention, in fact, constructed a bridge over which the party's leaders walked and shook hands.

While Justice Van Wyck was proposed and insisted upon by Mr. Croker, he is entirely acceptable to Mr. McLaughlin. The latter's opposition to the nomination of Mayor Van Wyck, which might have involved the loss of the city government to the organization, was happily met and removed by the nomination of the Mayor's brother. The candidate's relations with Mr. McLaughlin are intimate and cordial, and in the event of the Judge's election the Brooklyn leader can trust the Governor.

Mr. Hill, of course, would have preferred conditions under which he could himself have named the candidate, but, short of that, no nomination could be more in consonance with his interests and desires. Mr. McLaughlin and Mr. Hill are now, as they always have been, political and personal friends, each, however, claiming the right to independence of action when the occasion demands. Mr. McLaughlin is equally friendly with Mr. Croker. Through the nomination of Judge Van Wyck, therefore, the Brooklyn leader becomes the connecting and harmonizing link between Mr. Croker and Mr. Hill.

In other respects the candidate's availability is conspicuous. Mr. Roosevelt's strength as a member of an old and honorable New York family is not greater than his Democratic opponent's. The Van Wycks are as ancient and creditable a stock as are the Roosevelts. It is Dutchman against Dutchman. Moreover, local pride tells alike for both, since both personally represent the same section of the State.

Judge Van Wyck as a candidate for Governor enjoys the powerful advantage which his brother possessed as a candidate for Mayor. As a member of the judiciary he has not been required to become prominent in the rough-and-tumble of partisan politics, and so escapes the embittering memory of past conflicts and the antagonisms of faction. Added to this negative merit as a candidate is the positive merit of his long record of public services in a position calling for good mental powers and upright character. The custom of looking to the bench for candidates for other offices is one to be encouraged. A more respectable nomination could not have been asked, and the party is certainly to be congratulated on the result of the contest at Syracuse.

THE
DEMOCRATIC
PLATFORM.

The Syracuse platform is, within its limits, an excellent document. It makes a very strong case against the Republican party's administration of the State's business. The extravagance and positive dishonesty revealed by the record are lucidly and most effectively set forth. The platform truly says that Republican maladministration has resulted in "grave scandals and abuses," involving "great pecuniary loss to the people, and a gradual lowering of the standards heretofore obtaining in the government." The pledge of an honest and economical Democratic administration is explicit. "No squandering of the public moneys, no more millions to be stolen, wasted or needlessly expended as reported by a Republican investigating commission to have occurred with the \$9,000,000 canal improvement fund"—that is straightforward. This also is especially pleasing to honest men.

We promise the taxpayers that, if entrusted with power by the vote of the people, there shall follow a vigorous procedure on all canal officials implicated in the theft, waste or misuse of public moneys, and the recovery of so much of the diverted funds as it may be possible by diligent effort to preserve through legal proceedings.

That is in agreeable contrast to the Republican platform's feeble apologizing for "mistakes." Likewise it impresses upon the public mind the fact that the friends of the canal thieves are not the ones to intrust with the duty of bringing them to justice.

The Raines law, which the Republicans indorse, the Syracuse platform condemns as it should be condemned. The alternative of local self-government and an honest excise law is offered.

The opposition is challenged to battle on the Force bill, on home rule for cities, on special legislation, on the emasculation of the civil service laws, on the disintegration of the National Guard, and on every field where Republican misgovernment must be defended by Mr. Roosevelt and his party.

Reasons in plenty are furnished for turning out Black and electing a Democrat to succeed him. As the Journal has insisted, the fight between now and November must be made chiefly upon State issues.

But, as the Journal has also stated, there are national issues which cannot be wholly ignored without at once being recant to national Democratic principles and to responsibility for the country's future, so grandly enlarged in its promise by our victorious war with Spain.

The Syracuse platform is unfortunately silent on the subject of the Philippines and the whole great question of national expansion. What reason exists for this silence is not apparent, and the avoidance of a problem which engages the thought and feeling of most patriotic men, without distinction of party, the Journal regards as a serious tactical mistake.

The evasion of a declaration upon the money question is also to be deplored. A timid and short-sighted prudence seems to have been consulted rather than a courage that would have become the Democratic Convention of the first State of the Union. The example of boldness set by the Republican Convention ought to have been followed. The platform on which Mr. Roosevelt stands declares unequivocally for the single gold standard. The platform on which Judge Van Wyck stands is as dumb on the point as if no National Democratic Convention had been held in 1896.

If the Syracuse Convention, representing the Democracy of New York, did not approve the Chicago platform, it should have had the candor to say so, and then set forth what it did believe. It owed that contribution to the body of Democratic opinion which will enlighten the framers of the next national platform.

The money question cannot be settled by keeping it in a luminous background.

On State issues the Syracuse platform is all that it should be; on national issues it fails to express the great democratic spirit of the whole country.

Senator Murphy is a public man who owns himself. Vote for legislators to re-elect him.

Three of a Kind.
(Masthead (Oct.) Sheet.)

New York and Pennsylvania, the first and second States in the Union, Platt and Quay, the first and second bosses in the Union. The people will attend to both in November—New York Journal.
Count Ohio in on that. Ohio stands in the front rank of States, and is cursed with a boss compared with whom Platt and Quay are eminently respectable. Ohio is Hanna-ridden and his evil influences spread over the nation, while the vices of Platt and Quay are confined within their respective States.

Pleases a Republican.

To the Editor of the Journal:
The cartoon in to-day's Journal by Mr. Davenport, "Svergnall and Trilby," is the best I ever saw. It was a very clever idea. Keep it up. The Journal will get ahead in the campaign as in everything else it undertakes.
Brooklyn, September 21. A BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN.